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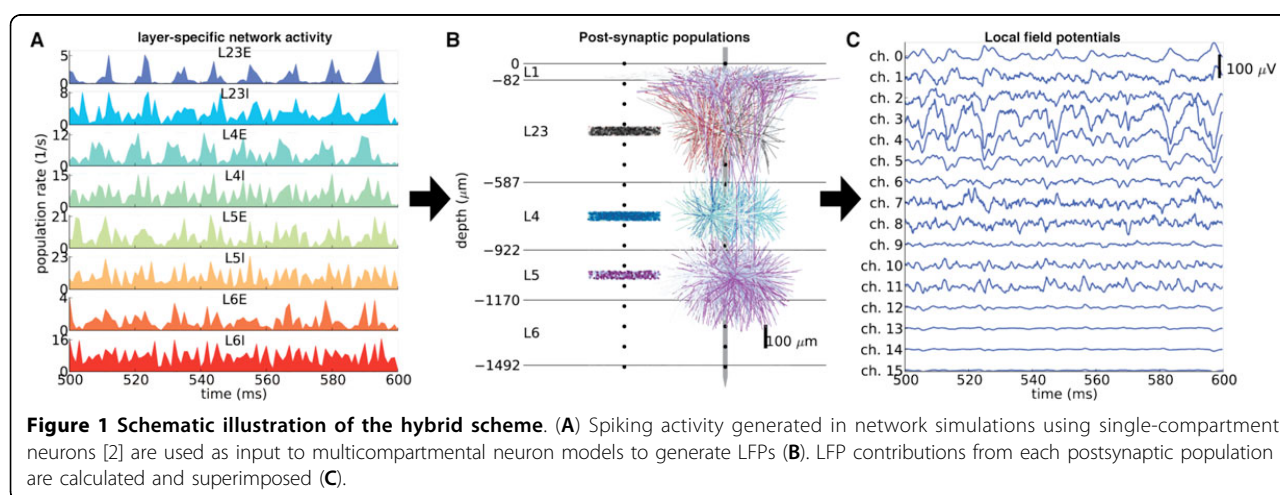
Hybrid scheme for modeling LFPs from spiking cortical network models

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While recordings of extracellular potentials (EP) remain a common method for experimentally measuring neural activity, the interpretation of the low-frequency part, the *local field potential* (LFP), is not straightforward. Cortical LFPs seem to mainly stem from synaptic inputs, but the net LFP signal from several contributing laminar populations is difficult to assess, as the individual contributions will depend on their locations, the morphologies of the postsynaptic neurons, the spatial distribution of active synapses, and the level of correlations in synaptic inputs [1]. While most comprehensive cortical-network simulations are done with single-compartment models [2], multicompartmental neuronal modeling is in general required to calculate LFPs [1]. Here we present a hybrid

LFP modeling approach where a network of single-compartment LIF neurons generates the spiking activity (Figure 1A), while detailed multicompartment neuronal models are used to calculate the accompanying LFP (Figure 1B-C). Our model describes a 1mm² patch of cat V1, and we incorporate spatially specific pre- to post-synaptic inter- and intra-layer connectivity constrained by experimental observations [3] using reconstructed neuron morphologies of excitatory and inhibitory neurons in layers L2/3-L6 with passive membrane properties. Model specifications of neuron and synapse numbers within populations are taken from [2], while spatial connectivity profiles are based on [3]. Our hybrid simulation framework allows detailed analysis of how the LFP corre-



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lates with network activity and connectivity, and how spatially specific synapse distributions influence the LFP. Spiking network simulations [2] were implemented in NEST (<http://www.nest-initiative.org>), while simulations of LFPs from morphologically realistic neurons used LFPy (compneuro.umb.no/LFPy) along with NEURON [4].

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